

To: Sally Butts[sbutts@blm.gov]; Fisher, Timothy[tjfisher@blm.gov]; Rachel Wootton[rwootton@blm.gov]
Cc: Patrick Wilkinson[p2wilkin@blm.gov]; Jill Ralston[jralston@blm.gov]; Mark Brown[m3brown@blm.gov]
From: Pool, Jamie
Sent: 2017-12-11T11:40:44-05:00
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Subject: Time-Sensitive: CRS Request for Information on Grazing in National Monuments
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[Grazing Management in BLM Monument Overview.docx](#)

Hi Sally, Tim, Rachel,

We have received a CRS request for information/data on BLM's management of grazing within all BLM managed national monuments. Specifically, CRS would like the BLM to:

- 1) update the information in the attached document;
- 2) include information for any missing BLM monuments; and
- 3) if information is available, reflect any changes in grazing due to the the recent proclamations adjusting the size of certain monuments.

Please note that the BLM initially drafted the information in this document and sent it to CRS via email on 12/18/2013. In addition, we anticipate that the front hallway and Department will need to review and approve any response.

CRS recognizes that compiling information to update the charts may be time consuming. Do you all have a rough estimate for how long it might take for us to complete?

Thanks!

Jamie

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Jamie Pool
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Legislative Affairs Division (WO 620)
(202) 912-7138
jpool@blm.gov

The BLM manages National Monuments consistent with applicable laws and legislation, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Antiquities Act, the Taylor Grazing Act, and the statutes and Presidential Proclamations that designated individual National Monuments. Unless the designating language specifically directs changes in grazing management, changes in grazing management would be made only through the NEPA process and based on rigorous analysis and public input. The BLM has reviewed the Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for these national monuments to determine if there have been changes to grazing levels as a result of designation.

STATE: Arizona

MONUMENT: Agua Fria National Monument

The Agua Fria National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7263 on January 11, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: "Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the monument." This proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Arizona

MONUMENT: Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7265 on January 11, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: "The Bureau of Land Management shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, consistent with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area authorizing legislation. Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply to the remaining portion of the monument." This proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Arizona

MONUMENT: Ironwood Forest National Monument

The Ironwood Forest National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7320 on June 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: "Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument." The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Arizona

MONUMENT: Sonoran Desert National Monument

The Sonoran Desert National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7397 on January 17, 2001. Its designating proclamation states that: "Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument; provided, however, that grazing permits on Federal lands within the monument south of Interstate Highway 8 shall not be renewed at the end of their current term; and provided further, that grazing on Federal lands north of Interstate 8 shall be allowed to continue only to the extent that the Bureau of Land Management determines that grazing is compatible with the paramount purpose of protecting the objects identified in this proclamation."

The designating proclamation made 155,900 acres immediately unavailable for grazing. As required by the proclamation, an additional 78,000 acres became unavailable to grazing after all

grazing permits south of Interstate Highway 8 expired in 2008 and 2009. Furthermore, in order to protect the objects and values identified in the designating proclamation, specifically protecting rare plant communities and associated wildlife, the 2012 Sonoran Desert National Monument Resource Management Plan and Approved Record of Decision made an additional 95,290 acres within the Monument unavailable for livestock grazing. At present, 157,210 acres within the Monument remain available for livestock grazing.

STATE: Arizona

MONUMENT: Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

The Vermilion Cliffs National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7374 on November 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: "Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument." The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: California

MONUMENT: California Coastal National Monument

The California Coastal National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7264 on January 11, 2000. There is no livestock grazing within the Monument, and the designating proclamation makes no mention of grazing.

STATE: California

MONUMENT: Carrizo Plain National Monument

The Carrizo Plain National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7393 on January 17, 2001. Its designating proclamation states that: "Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument."

In order to protect the objects and values identified in the designating proclamation, the 2010 Carrizo Plain National Monument Resource Management Plan and Approved Record of Decision allocated 55,900 acres as available for livestock grazing; 117,500 acres as available for livestock grazing but only for the purpose of vegetation management; and 33,100 acres as unavailable for livestock grazing.

STATE: California

MONUMENT: Fort Ord National Monument

The Ford Ord National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on April 20, 2012. There is no livestock grazing within the Monument, and the designating proclamation makes no mention of grazing.

STATE: California

MONUMENT: Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto National Monument was established by Congress on October 24, 2000. Its designating legislation states that: "The Secretaries shall issue and administer any grazing leases or permits in the National Monument in accordance with the same laws (including regulations) and Executive orders followed by the Secretaries in issuing and administering grazing leases and permits on other land under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries. Nothing in this Act shall affect the grazing permit of the Wellman family (permittee number 12-55-3) on lands

included in the National Monument.” The legislation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Colorado

MONUMENT: Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

The Canyons of the Ancients National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7317 on June 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Idaho

MONUMENT: Craters of the Moon National Monument

The Craters of the Moon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7373 on November 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Montana

MONUMENT: Pompeys Pillar National Monument

The Pompeys Pillar National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7396 on January 17, 2001. There is no livestock grazing within the Monument, and the designating language makes no mention of grazing.

STATE: Montana

MONUMENT: Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7398 on January 17, 2001. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: New Mexico

MONUMENT: Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument

The Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7394 on January 17, 2001. Its designating proclamation states that: “Only a very small amount of livestock grazing occurs inside the monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall retire the portion of the grazing allotments within the monument, pursuant to applicable law, unless the Secretary specifically finds that livestock grazing will advance the purposes of the proclamation.” The 2007 Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument Resource Management Plan and approved Record of Decision discontinued grazing on the 4,088 acres previously grazed within the Monument except for short-duration grazing that would help to achieve specific vegetative or ecological objectives.

STATE: New Mexico**MONUMENT: Prehistoric Trackways National Monument**

The Prehistoric Trackways National Monument was established by Congress on March 30, 2009 in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. Its designating legislation states that: “The Secretary may allow grazing to continue in any area of the Monument in which grazing is allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to applicable laws (including regulations).” The legislation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: New Mexico**MONUMENT: Rio Grande del Norte National Monument**

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on March 25, 2013. Its designating proclamation states that: “Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument, consistent with the purposes of this proclamation.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Oregon**MONUMENT: Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument**

The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 7319 on June 9, 2000. Its designating proclamation states that: “The Secretary of the Interior shall study the impacts of livestock grazing on the objects of biological interest in the monument with specific attention to sustaining the natural ecosystem dynamics. Existing authorized permits or leases may continue with appropriate terms and conditions under existing laws and regulations. Should grazing be found incompatible with protecting the objects of biological interest, the Secretary shall retire the grazing allotments pursuant to the processes of applicable law. Should grazing permits or leases be relinquished by existing holders, the Secretary shall not reallocate the forage available under such permits or for livestock grazing purposes unless the Secretary specifically finds, pending the outcome of the study, that such reallocation will advance the purposes of the proclamation

Section 1402 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11) provides for the voluntary donation of grazing leases and concomitant permanent retirement of those leases within the Monument. There were seven active allotments active at the time of Monument designation current status is as follows:

- Three allotments were voluntarily donated and are no longer available for grazing.
- One allotment is pending voluntary donation when a congressionally authorized land exchange is completed.
- The three remaining allotments are available for grazing but only one of them is actively grazed.

STATE: Utah**MONUMENT: Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument**

The Grand-Staircase Escalante National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 6920 on September 18, 1996. Its designating proclamation states that: “Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect existing permits or leases for, or levels of, livestock grazing on Federal lands within the monument; existing grazing uses shall continue to be

governed by applicable laws and regulations other than this proclamation.” The proclamation did not result in changes to grazing management on the Monument.

STATE: Washington

MONUMENT: San Juan Islands National Monument

The San Juan Islands National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on March 25, 2013. There is no livestock grazing within the Monument and the designating language made no mention of grazing.